

specimens in water or in alcohol give good images. A pithed frog, cut open, shows the beating of the heart and the peristaltic movements. Furthermore, the demonstrator can not only point to the parts on the object itself, but can further separate the organs with the forceps and each movement may be distinctly observed by all in the room.

It is obvious that the apparatus is of the highest value in demonstrating before an audience a great variety of solid or opaque objects which could not be shown by lantern slides even were the time and money for preparing them available.

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QUOTATIONS.

ANOTHER CANCER SERUM.

THE newspapers last week reported, with scare heads, photographs, photomicrographs, and editorial comments, a new cancer discovery from the Gratwick Pathological Laboratory at Buffalo. It is asserted that a number of cures of cancer in mice have been effected by means of a serum prepared at the laboratory and the hope is suggested that the treatment will be equally efficacious in man. According to the New York *Herald* the cancerous mice used for the experiments were obtained from Professor Jensen of Copenhagen. They survived the Atlantic voyage, but expired between here and Buffalo. The cadavera were preserved and inoculations from one of them 'took' on several live mice, and by repeated transplantation a large number of the animals with cancer became available for further experimentation. Many of these mice recovered spontaneously, and the experimenters conceived the idea that this fortunate result was brought about by the elaboration of an antitoxin. Having in mind the possibility of a successful serum treatment of cancer, they conducted a series of experiments which they think have proved beyond question that the blood of mice which have recovered from cancer possesses an antitoxic quality. This blood, when injected into mice suffering with cancer, arrested the growth, and when

the tumors were not too large caused their disappearance.

We have no reason to doubt the accuracy of the observation of the workers at the Buffalo laboratory as regards the fact of the disappearance of the tumors in mice treated with serum, and we earnestly hope they may be able to develop their discovery so that it may become applicable to man. But the plans of mice and men are proverbially uncertain in their outcome, and it is deplorable that the secular press should have prematurely reported these incomplete results. Even if the highest hopes of the experimenters are eventually realized the announcement of their discovery at this time can but do much harm by inducing many present sufferers to cast away the plank of surgical excision to grasp at what is yet but the straw of serum therapy. Schmidt, Doyen, Adamkiewicz and others whose names we have forgotten have elaborated antitoxic cancer sera, and they have failed to cure. This, of course, is no argument against the possibility of the Buffalo serum being efficacious, but in a matter of such momentous importance to mankind it behooves one to proceed with extreme caution and not to ignore the lessons of the past and the present even while dreaming of a glorious future. Many mountains have been in labor at various times, but, alas, many little white mice have been born.—*New York Medical Record.*

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

A MODEL ILLUSTRATING HITTORF'S THEORY OF THE MIGRATION VELOCITIES OF IONS.

As an aid in explaining the conception of Hittorf* the model shown in Fig. 1 has been found so satisfactory that a brief description is here given in the hope that it may be of service to those teaching the mechanism of electrolysis.

Upon a base-board, 50 cm. $\times$ 7 cm., two upright supports, *FF* (3 cm. $\times$ 1 cm.—15 cm.), are fastened. Through those supports pass two cylindrical wooden rods, *EE*, 6 mm. in diameter and 47 cm. long. Upon these

* *Pogg. Ann.*, 89, 177; 98, 1; 103, 1; 106, 337, 513.